A Reporter, Squeezing Into Clinton Hall, inds Out What They're Up To-No Evidence of Harsh Treatment Found at Factory Which They Complain of.

Take 40,000 young persons, nearly all girls between the ages of 14 and 20, and change them in a day from workers confined to shops from 8 o'clock in the orning until 6 in the afternoon into folks of leisure, and an effect will be produced upon a community even so large and congested as that of Manhattan's owntown East Side. It is that which makes to the unconcerned observer the most interesting phase of the strike of inder a bushel, not even in the sever comy floors of Clinton Hall, the swarming headquarters of this strike's activities.

That whole neighborhood of the East Side is largely affected in its social aspect by this unwonted leisure class of 40,000. all in holiday attire, all excitedly gossiping, visiting, shopping. But the centre of the centre remains Clinton Hall, a building of onsiderable architectural pretensions with its seven stories and roof garden, its attractive facade of Harvard brick and granite columns. On every floor the strikers swarm in such numbers that the ancient whiskered Hebrews wth pedlers' trays suspended from their shoulders make slow work of it as they solemnly circulate, offering their pretzels and small

On the ground floor of the building is a lobby of considerable width running n two sides of a central room occupied by pool tables. In this lobby is established the bureau of information for strikers. This and indeed nearly all of the departhe conduct of the strike are in charge of Mrs. Walter Weyle of the Women's Trades Union League, who is assisted by about dozen English speaking women mem-Marot, who recently complained to Commissioner Baker of the conduct of the police in relation to the strike, and Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, wife of J. G. Phelps

Most of the young women in charge of the information bureau appear to be Engspeak Yiddish and Italian. Some of them enroll new members of the union at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 a day. Others inform eager inquirers as to shops lay that 127 shops employing 10,000 striker had signed an agreement beween themselves and the union.

some of Mrs. Weyle's assistants aided by strikers, were organizing picket gangs to see that none of the strikers scabbed." When a troop of pickets was not being drilled and instructed the stage would be occupied by orators. Oratory seems to come naturally to these young women who speak Yiddish. Many of the girls are good looking. They can talk-oh, they can talk!-from the moment the paster of ceremonies permits them to mount the stage until the urgency of another prompts the master to cut them

stairway, past bureaus of relief and other divisions of the movement, up to the fifth door where Mrs. Weyle sits at a deak directing what seems to be a sort of headquarters division. She seems to take the matter much more seriously than the many thousands of vomen who look to her for direction and information.

"We have taken charge of the situation he whole affair was in such utter confusion neither headway nor understanding was possible. A great many shops have signed and we believe that many nore will sign within a few days." What is it the strikers want," in-

quired a reporter, "which the employers "Here," said Mrs. Weyle, "is a copy

of the memorandum of agreement which we ask the employers to sign. Now you read the third paragraph and then What the reporter read follows: It is understood and agreed that the wages paid for the work to be performed

gid to the members directly and individuaccording to the amount of work that each individual member shall de, and that said pay shall be paid to said members of the said union once in each week and "That section." Mrs. Weyle explained,

"is designed to cure what is known as inside sweating. That is, a man operator will himself hire a number of young girls who must look to him for their pay. He brings them into the shop and sweats the work out to them, drawing from the employer the pay for all the piecework done and paying his workers such terms as he can get them to work for."

for."

The next section, as Mrs. Weyle designed it, is designed to secure for the members of the union a pro rata amount of work during dull seasons rather than full amount of work for some and the discharge of others. The essential point is stated in the agreement in this language.

It is understood that in the event that there will not be sufficient work for all of the members of the union employed by the employers, that in itself is not sufficient ground for the discharge of any member. and that the work shall be divided among the members of the union employed by the employers equally or as near equally as

The question of wages is not mentioned in this memorandum of agreement. The work done by the strikers is nearly all paid for by the piece, and as the char-acter and quality of the goods manufactured in some measure determine the piece price that question is left for settlement in each shop. The only other important point for which the strikers are holding out concerns the hours of work. The strikers demand that fifty-two hours shall constitute one week's work, from 8 to 6 o'clock on the first five

with one hour for lunch.
In the streets outside headquarters young women in furs and feathered hats

40,000 WORK GIRLS AT EASE waist makers received. Most of the operators are divided into three classes, body makers, tuckers and trimmers. The reporter opened the book haphazard and came upon a payroll of body makers, that is operators who run sewing machines with electric power, making machines with electric power, making

that is operators who run sewing machines with electric power, making the body of a shirtwaist.

Taking the first ten names the reporter observed this as to the figures of wages: The lowest earned by any body maker in a week was \$9.40, the highest \$19.10. In a week was \$9.40, the highest \$19.10. The average for ten operators on that kind of work was \$13.49. It was discovered that the trimmers, more skilled workers but also operating electric sewing machines, averaged for a week—that is, ten selected by chance averaged—\$17.90, the lowest weekly wage being \$12.67, the highest \$30.30. The reporter noted that one operator whose name was further down in the list earned that same week \$37.20.

"A good workwoman," remarked the nanufacturer, "who came to the shop manufacturer, "who came to the shop at 8 o'clock instead of at 8:30, who took half an hour for lunch instead of an hour and who worked until 8 o'clock instead of having her hat and coat on at fifteen minutes to six."

of having her hat and coat on at fifteen minutes to six."

Selecting ten operators under the class of tuckers, the weekly wages were seen to run from \$9.21 to \$27.

Not knowing whether it was a shop of average conditions, the reporter asked the employer if he might inspect the work-room and was cheerfully granted permission to do so. This room was one floor of the building, so by 80 feet. It was lighted by twenty-one large windows opening the walls on three sides of the shop. The pressed steel ceiling was high and the floor was clean. On the blank wall side there had been partitioned off for the women a dressing room 10 feet by 15 feet, and next to the dressing room were toilet rooms fitted with modern appliances.

"We had no complaints from our opera-ors," Hyman & Co. explained. "Our perators went out, as we understand t, in sympathy with other strikers. Then they brought us a memorandum of agree-ment to sign, the first paragraph of which engaged us to employ only members of the union. We had not only to turn over our shop to the union but had to see to it that our employees paid their union dues and did whatever else the union required of members to maintain their good stand-ing. We declined to sign."

of members to maintain their good standing. We declined to sign."

A committee of twenty-five members of the Central Federated Union began yesterday to canvass the closed shops where women's waists are made and reported at Clinton Hall in the afternoon that its efforts had induced six shops to sign the agreement. A committee of the Central Federated Union conducted a delegation of strikers to City Hall yesterday, where complaint was made to the Mayor that thugs were dragging women pickets into hallways and beating them. The Mayor promised to consult with Commissioner Baker on the matter.

The Manufacturers Association will decide at the Hoffman House to-day how the shops will be opened on the open shop

the shops will be opened on the open shop plan, whether two or three at a time or all at once. Last night the association issued a statement giving the manufacturers' side of the strike. After saying that the strikers had no grievances and struck ignorantly because they were ordered to do so the statement says:

Regarding the charges that shops are ciation asserts that this charge is unfounded. carefully guarded and the hours of employment and wages are fair and satisfactory. The association invites any proper bers and report to the association. Should they find improper conditions prevailing in any shop the association will see to it that such conditions are immediately reme-

The following notice will be posted in You mount from that floor slowly through the shifting crowds on the be engaged without regard to whether or not they belong to any labor organization A meeting of 5,000 waistmakers will be held at North Twelfth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, on Saturday to vote on the question of a sympathetic strike.

#### COURT FREES LE BLANC. Had No Part in Glover Murder-Police

brother-in-law of Clarence F. Glover, who was murdered at Waltham a week ago Saturday night, and to-day he answered all the questions he refused to reply to on Saturday at the inquest.

Judge Luce questioned him for more than an hour this afternoon and then discharged him. Le Blanc said he knew nothing of the murder of Glover until the day after. His landlady bore out his statement that he was at home on the night of the shooting.

Chief of Police McKenna and Inspector McKenna asserted their belief to-day in the guilt of Hattie Le Blanc, although a majority of the citizens regard the girl as innocent of the crime of murder and a victim of circumstances, if not of a plot. Chief McKenna said

no evidence thus far presented to us of any estrangement between them.

"Whoever reasons that the dying statement of Glover was correct in every detail and was the true solution of the crime is sure to be right at the end. The reporters have not placed enough importance on the dying statement of the murdered man. I attach great importance to it, and it should be first considered by every one connected with the crime."

#### POSED AS 15 YEARS OLD. Youth of 21 Nearly Fools the Children's Court for the Third Time.

William Reilly, 15 years old, of 271 West Twenty-seventh street, was taken to the Children's Court yesterday charged with robbing Harry Keegan of 453 West Thirtieth street of \$11. A short time later Reilly was taken as William Finley, 21 years old, from the Children's Court to Jefferson Market on the same charge. Forsome time William insisted that he

TO INSPECT ITS MARBLE AND

Julio Corse, son of Adolfo the Great Sandwiches a Big Game Hunt Between Inspections and Has One of the Biggest Bears That Were Ever Treed.

If the cables within the next few months not record the appearance of a full fledged cowboy dashing at full speed down the Appian Way it will be because Julio Corsi's father insists upon his Carrara instead of rushing off to Rome to show his friends how they do things n America.

Adolfo, is the marble magnate of Italy. He is the proprietor of forty-five quarries and he is the man who in 1907 to open a new quarry set off a little blast that down a matter of 36,000,000 cubic feet of marble, a cube of 330 feet. The younger Corsi, who is now at the Hote Wolcott, has been putting in a few months looking at this country and some of its marble quarries, and besides having done some big game shooting he found nstruments that the Italian engineers have perfected and introduce it into one of the big quarries in Colorado, Mr. Corsi is leaving to-morrow on the Koenig

"There is plenty of beautiful marble in Colorado," said Mr. Corsi when he had described how he and his party after keeping a nine foot bear up a tree for thirty-six hours in the effort to take her alive had been attacked by the thirsty brute and he had been compelled to shoot her in self-defence. "The pure white marble is quite as good as ours. The green marble is beautiful and we have nothing like it in Italy. They have nothing like it in Italy. The green marble is beautiful and we have nothing like it in Italy. They have produced no statuary marble in Colorado as yet, but that they are bound to find as they go on. The quarries out there are new, and the rurther they go in the better marble they will find. Our quarries, some of them at least, are from 1,100 to 2,000 years old. We do not go into the earth as they do over here. We attack a mountain and cut it down as attack a mountain and cut it down as we go along. The quarries here are better than ours in that they have only one quality of marble. Ours have four

cost of labor and the cost of freight to the seaboard. I think we shall still be able to ship in competition with the Colorado product, though we have to pay sixty cents duty in addition to thirty-five cents

freight per cubic foot.

"The cutting machine invented by our engineers has revolutionized the marble industry of Italy. We have done away with the use of dynamite. The machine with the use of dynamite. The machine is simple, consisting of a cable about the the size of a pencil which is composed of three strands and drums, which of course have to be operated by an engine. The cable, which acts as as w, is kept running in one direction, its work being helped with 'applications of sand and water. For a length of a hundred feet it will cut six inches in an hour. All this work we used to do in Italy by hand. With the aid of the machine we have done, work in the mountains within one week work in the mountains within one week that used to take us two or three years. We once took out a block by this method that measured 250,000 cubic feet. But we cannot use derricks in our quarries. We have to break up our undesirable stone as we go along and remove it by hand, consequently we are having fre-quent powder blasts, and derrick machin-ners would not stand a hombardment

#### AFT STARTS ON HIS MESSAGE.

Printer by the End of the Week. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-President Taft has begun to dictate his first annual message to Congress, and unless something most unexpected interferes it should be ready for the Public Printer by the last of the week. Although it is not known loosened the tongue of Toby. Le Blanc, how long this document will be, if it comes how long this document will be, if it comes up to some of those of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft will be kept busy for the rest of the week dictating it. Even if the message is in the hands of the printer this week it will take several days probably for it to be set, revised and printed, as it will go to Congress and the country at large. Mr. Taft is a rapid worker and so are the men in the Government Printing Office who handle such documents, but it seems improbable that it can be finished more than a few days in advance of the opening than a few days in advance of the opening

> PRESIDENT FINLEY SEES TAFT. Conference on Proposed Changes in Interstate Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- President Finley, General Counsel Thom and Assistant Chief McKenna said:

"From the beginning I believed Hattie Le Blanc shot Glover. As far as I am concerned the mystery—what little mystery there was—was solved last Tuesday night when the police found Hattie Le Blanc in Mrs. Glover's house. There is nothing to show a motive for a third person in the crime.

"Glover and his wife were together in the afternoon of the day of the murder, apparently enjoying each other's company in an automobile ride. They attended the football game. There was no evidence thus far presented to us of any estrangement between them.

General Counsel Humphreys of the Southern Railway had a conference with President Taft to-day on the proposed changes to the interstate commerce act. The discussion. Mr. Finley said, was general, the President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to get at first hand the views of railroad men. The President wishing to General Counsel Humphreys of the South-

## FOR MINISTER TO CHINA.

Report That Post Has Been Offered to President Delano of Wabash Railroad. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- A report was current to-day that F. A. Delano of Chicago, president of the Wabash Rail-road, had been asked to accept the office road, had been asked to accept the office of Minister to China. Mr. Delano was in Washington recently. He declined the Chinese mission before it was offered to Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who was forced out of the diplomatic service by Secretary Knox. Mr. Knox said to-night with reference to the report concerning Mr. Delano that he knew nothing about the matter.

#### Vice-President Sherman Leases a House in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-Vice-President Sherman has leased a house at 1401 Sixteenth street and will occupy it on his arrival here for the session of Congress. was only 15 years old, but under ques- The house has had some distinguised tentions by Lieut. Ward he broke down and ants in the recent past. The late Russell confessed that he was 21. In 1904 he said that he was sent to the House of Refuge from the Children's Court. He was discharged from there in 1907 and since then though twice arrested, had passed himself off as only 15 and had been arraigned in the Children's Court both times. If Lieut. Ward had not recognized him he would probably have succeeded in being the conditions of the time he was in Washington as Senator, and Lady Scully, who is now abroad, was another tenant. The Vice-President will have for near neighbors Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Meyer and Senator Foraker. The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman are expected. most of the time he was in Washington as Senator, and Lady Scully, who is now abroad, was another tenant. The Vice-President will have for near neighbors Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Meyer and Senator Foraker. The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman are expected to reach Washington Friday to take possession of their new home.

In the streets outside headquarters young women in furs and feathered hats gathered in groups yesterday. Each group developed an orator. Passersby stopped to listen with solemn nods of approval. A woman seated on the stone steps of a tenement, herself and her nursing baby wrapped in shawls, listened with eager interest. She herself had been a shop girl not long ago. The street sweeper rested his broom and listened to the familiar Yiddish. Pedlers would assemble from a nearby corner and the little mass meeting would grow until also moving patient policeram would come along and mutter wearily "G'wan."

Special efforts are to be made to picket the shop of I. B. Hyman & Co., 128 Sixth avenue, because the head of that firm president of the employers' association Yesterday a reporter visited the Hyman ahop, which is in a substantial commercial building opposite Jefferson Market court. The sales and wareroom and manufactory occupy three floors. A member of the firm consented to show the factory's payroll book as the best in the Children's Court both times. If the Children's Court both times. It lieut. Ward had not recognized him he would probably have succeeded in being arraigned for the third time in the Children's Court yesterday.

At Jefferson Market court he was held for further examination.

Scetchmen Dine Te-Merrew Night.

The annual dinner of the St. Andrews Association of the State of New York will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria nicule Frater Munroe, president of the society: Andrew Carnegie, J. Hannon Proceeding the reception of Congressional avenue, because the head of that firm is president of the employers' association and proceeding the reception of the St. Andrew Carnegie, J. Hannon Proceeding the reception of the St. Andrew Carnegie, J. Hannon Proceeding the reception of the St. Andrew Carnegie, J. Hannon Proceeding the Children, Proceeding the reception of the St. Andrew Carnegie, J. Hannon Proceeding the reception of the society. Andrew Carnegie, J. Hannon Proceeding the proceeding the procedure of

## THE RAILROADS WIN.

reme Court Upholds Rate for Delivering Cattle to Chicago Stockyards. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Texas

Cattle Raisers Association to-day received another setback in its long fight against what it alleged to be the high rates on cattle shipped to Chicago when the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the ederal Court in Minnesota enjoining the nterstate Commerce Commission from enforcing its order reducing from \$2 to \$1 per car the charges imposed by the eight Western roads for delivering cattle to the Stockyards in Chicago. The association began the fight thirteen years ago, when it filed charges before the commission, whose order reducing the charges was declared void by the Supreme Court because of lack of power to make rates. With the additional power given to the commission, the association renewed the fight, resulting in a finding by the comission that the rate was too high by half, and an order was made reducing the terminal charge to \$1 per car. The railroads then applied to the Federal Court for an order enjoining the enforcement of the commission's order, which was granted. The commission appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which to-day affirmed the

Hepburn act which required carriers to such charges, but said that if the terminal charge be in and of itself just and reasona-ble it could not be condemned or the carrier required to change it on the ground carrier required to change it on the ground that, taken with prior charges of transportation over the lines of the carrier or of connecting carriers, it made the total charge to the shipper unreasonable. That which must be corrected and condemned was not the just and reasonable terminal charge, but those prior charges which must of themselves be unreasonable in order to make the aggregate of the which must of themselves be unreasonable in order to make the aggregate of the charge from the point of shipment to that of delivery unjust and unreasonable.

Reviewing the testimony as to the terminal charge itself, Justice Brewer said that it seemed impossible to avoid the conclusion that, considered of and by itself, the charge of \$2 a car was reasonable.

"If any shipper is wround by the aggregation of the conclusion that itself and the aggregation of the aggre

"If any shipper is wronged by the aggregate charge from the place of shipmen to the Union Stockyards." he added, "i to the Union Stockyards," he added, "it would seem necessary to follow what was done in prior charges for transportation, and, as we have already stated, should be corrected by proper proceedings against the companies guilty of that wrong. Otherwise injustice will be done. If this charge, reasonable in itself, be reduced, the Union Stockyards Company will suffer loss, while the real wrongdoers will escape. It may be that it is more convenient for the commission to strike at the terminal charge, but the convenience of commission or court is not the measure of justice."

#### STILL SUBJECT TO SALVAGE. essel in Dry Dock Does Not Lose Identity as an Instrument of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-That a vessel does not cease to be a vessel becaus she is hauled out in dry dock and that she is subject still to admiralty jurisdiction in matters affecting salvage was held by the Supreme Court to-day in the case of

While the ship was in dry dock at Newort News on Christmas Day, 1906, a fire broke out on her. Three tugs near by dropped their tows and went to her assistance, pouring streams of water on her and preventing her destruction. Afterward the captains of the tugs brought suit for salvage, claiming that the Jefferson was worth \$400,000. The Federal court at Norfolk dismissed their bill on the ground that as the vessel was on dry land and was not movable the fire under hose circumstances was not a peril of the

In reversing this judgment the Supreme Court to-day quoted from the decisions of the English Admiralty court on the subject and held that a vessel was not deprived of her identity as an instrument of commerce simply because she was undergoing repairs in a dry dock. The fire, it was held, was therefore a peril of the sea and the libel was sent back to the lower court for trial on its merits.

#### TOBACCO PRODUCTION. Kentucky Leads All the States in Grow-

ing the Plant. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—While some tobacco is produced in almost every State less than 1 per cent. of this country's rop is grown west of the Mississippi. Teaxs being the only transmississipp State in which the industry has gained

much importance. Kentucky leads all the States in tobacco rowin. It produces more than onethird of the United States, crop and about one-ninth of the entire crop of the world. The tobacco grown in the United States

s of two general types or classes, first cigar tobacco, and secondly, chewing, smoking, snuff and export tobaccos. In 1903 something more than 150,000,000 pounds of cigar tobacco was grown in the United States and nearly four times that amount of the other types.

that amount of the other types.

The cigar tobaccos are grown mostly in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin, though there is a considerable and rapidly increasing production of this type in Georgia, Florida and Texas. The tobaccos used for chewing, smoking, snuff and export are produced most heavily in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina.

#### IMMIGRATION LAW RULING. United States Supreme Court Reverses Two Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-In two cases involving the construction of the immigration laws the Supreme Court to-day reversed the findings of the lower courts dismissing indictments as being too narrow, and ordered the trials to proceed. Both cases were brought before the Supreme Court under the act of 1907 permitting appeals by the Government in criminal cases. They originated in Massachusetts, where Tilden B. Stevenson and Armede Bellaire were indicted for bringing four French Canadians into the country to work in a mill at Manchaug.

The State Court dismissed the indictments on the grounds that the amended

The State Court dismissed the indictments on the grounds that the amended immigration act of 1907 made the violation of the provisions punishable by fine only, as it was merely a misdemeanor, and not a crime. In reversing this finding the Supreme Court held that a misdemeanor was a crime and that the Government could proceed against violators under that classification or could bring suit for recovery of a fine.

#### GOMPERS PETITION IN. Presented to the U. S. Supreme Court by

Alton B. Parker. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The petition of Samuel Gompers and other leaders of the American Federation of Labor for review of the judgments of the courts of District of Columbia holding them in contempt of those courts in violating an order forbidding the federation from boycotting the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, was presented to the Supreme Court to-day by Alton B. Parker on behalf of counsel. The court took the petition under advisement. Messrs. Gompers. Mitchell, Morrison and O'Connell, being suitors, had seats with's the railing which are usually occupied by attorneys who are members of the bar of the court.

## LABOR LEADERS SEE TAFT

GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MOR-RISON AT WHITE HOUSE.

They Ask Him to Recommend a Limitation on the Issuance of Injunction Change in Sherman Law and Extension of the Eight Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-President Taft d a conference lasting more than an our to-day with President Compers Vice-President John Mitchell and James O'Connell and Secretary Frank M. Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in regard to labor legislation which Mr. Taft may recommend in his message. The President told the labor leaders that he would refer to some of the things which they desire, but did not say which these would be. There was no reference made during the conference to the jail entences for contempt which face Gomers, Mitchell and Morrison.

The labor leaders suggested to Mr. Taft that he recommend a limitation on the ssuance of injunctions by Judges where they apply to personal rights and liberty in labor disputes and presented him with copy of the trade disputes act, 1906, Justice Brewer, in delivering the court's of Great Britain. This act provides opinion, pointed to the section of the in brief that "an act done in pursuance of an agreement or commission by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or commis-

This act provides also that no action against a trade union or against any ficers or members "in respect to any tortuous act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union shall be entertained by any court. As amendments to the Sherman law, the labor leaders asked that it be so modified labor leaders asked that it be so modified that labor organizations be not subject to threefold damages, be not prosecuted criminally and be relieved from the prospect of dissolution. Mr. Gompers told the President about the Loewe Hat Company case, which has been pending in the Circuit Court of Connecticut since Cottober 11 and suggested that the law's October 11, and suggested that the law's delay might be lessened.

The labor partisans told the President

that they desire an extension of the eight hour law so that it will apply to con-tractors and subcontractors who are en-gaged in Government work. The labor men further wanted the President to recomand permanent enforcement of the child labor law now in force in the District of Columbia. They also suggested that the employer's liability law be modified in

espect to contributory negligence.
Other callers who talked with the
President to-day were assured that one
hing which the labor men wanted that Mr. thing which the labor men wanted that Mr.
Taft will not recommend is the change in
the Sherman law. Until the Supreme Court
decides upon several cases of importance
which are now before or will come before
it shortly the President intends to let the erman act stand as it is.

#### MANY OFFICES TO FILL.

The President and Attorney-General Have About One Hundred.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-The President nd Attorney-General Wickersham have before them the task of naming nearly one hundred nominations to fill vacancie on the Federal bench and in the offices of United States Attorney and United States Marshal. These vacancies exist now or will occur during the next session of Congress. In nearly all of these vacancies, except those on the Federal bench. the President will follow the recommendations of Attorney-General Wickersham. In the selection of circuit and district Judges the President will advise with the Attorney-General, but will rely in the final analysis on his own wide acquaintance with lawyers gained while Solicitor-General and a Judge. The President and the Attorney-Genera

expect to consider the recommendations of Senators and Representatives in Congress in appointing attorneys and marshals as far as practicable. The regular party organizations will be considered also. Some of the radical or insurgent element in Congress may not have the say in appointments, however. The President is not very patient with the Republicans who have been disparaging his Administration and the work of the Republicans in Congress. Some recommendations made by the so-called "progressives" months ago are still suspended and may in the end be disregarded entirely.

For example, Senator La Follette recommended a candidate for United States Attorney in the eastern district of Wisconsin nearly a year ago. The term of the incumbent has already expired. Under an agreement with his colleague, Senator La Follette was to recommend the United States Attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin and Senator Stephenson the attorney for the western Stephenson the attorney for the western district. Senator Stephenson made his recommendation and the appointment followed promptly, but Senator La Follette's candidate is still suspended by the

lette's candidate is still suspended by the gills.

Before returning to Wisconsin at the close of the extra session Senator La Follette went to the White House to inquire the cause of the delay. He received no satisfactory reply. It is expected that the matter will be settled soon, and there are indications that Senator La Follette's recommendation will be ignored.

## Mc rements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The battleship Missouri has arrived at Hampton Roads the cruiser Chester at Chester, the yacht Hist at Guantanamo, the battleship Connecticut at Tompkinsville and the gunboats Helena, Samar, Villalobos and Callao at Shanghai.

The collier Alexander has sailed from Cavite for Nimrod Sound, the gunboat Princeton from Bremerton for San Francisco and the yacht Hull from Magdalena Bay for Pichilinque.

## Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—These army orders ere issued to-day: Capt. William C. Rivers, from First to Twelfth Cavairy.

Capt. Joseph R. McAndrews, from Twelfth to First Cavairy.

First Lieut. David L. Roscoe, from First to Second Cavairy.

These officers of the Eighteensh Infantry relieved at stations indicated and to join their companies at Fort Machenzie: First Lieut. William A. Alfonte, Whippie Barracks; Second Lieut. Philip Hayes, Fort Huachuca; Second Lieut. Philip Hayes, Fort Huachuca; Second Lieut. Frank L. Purdon. Fort Wingate; Second Lieut. Frank L. Purdon. Fort Wingate, and Second Lieut. Louis P. Ford, Fort Apache.

These navy orders were Issued: Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll, placed on the retired list.
Capt. P. H. Sherman, when discharged from treatment at Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to home and one month's leave.
Lieut. A. P. Fairfield, from the Montana to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington.
Lieut. U. S. Macey, from the Nebraska to the Lieut. U. S. Maccy, from the Nebraska to the Texas as executive.
Lieut. W. C. Asserson, from the Texas to the New York.
Surgeon F. N. Furlong, from the Vermont to home and sick leave three months granted.
Paymaster E. T. Hoopes, to navy yard, Boston.
Passed Assistant Paymaster E. Mayer, from Portsmouth yard to the Salem as pay officer.
Civil Engineer E. H. Brownell, from Cavite to Washington, D. C.
Capt. C. B. T. Moore, from command of the Colorado to Naval Hospital. Canaco, for treatment.

Colorado to Naval Hospital. Canaco, for treatment.
Passed Assistant Paymaster C. E. Parsons, from the Cleveland to home.
Capt. U. F. Lyons, U. S. M. C., from Marine Brigade, Philippine Islands, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, for treatment.
First Lieut. E. R. Beadle, U. S. M. C., from the Washington to First Brigade Marines, Philippine Islands.
First Lieut. W. N. Hill, U. S. M. C., from the California to First Brigade Marines, Philippine Islands.
First Lieut. E. P. Moses, U. S. M. C., from the West Virginia to the Washington.

## Readiness

Ready to wear; ready to fit the average man; ready to please the most exacting in fabrics, the best posted on style; the most particular as to workmanship; ready for service in fair weather or foul; Brill overcoats, suits and evening dress.

In Overcoats: For business or dress, for a walk in the country, to and from the office, or an evening before the footlights: shaggy. rough-finished, close woven, velvet collars. self-collars, or two-way collars (buttoned to neck or chin), \$13.50 to \$50.

# Brill Brothers

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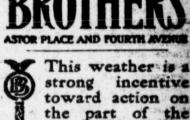
MILLERS INSECT TROUBLES. The Mediterranean Flour Moth Infests

Mills All Over the Country. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-Millers, like cople in other occupations, have their troubles, and insect troubles are not the least of these. Formerly they had to contend with grain weevils and flour eetles, which they thought very troubleome, but in recent years these pests have sunk into insignificance compared with the Mediterranean flour moth. It is now less than twenty years since this insect first invaded the United States, but now it has spread until it infests mills in nearly all parts of the country and is the main source of complaint from the millers. When a mill becomes badly infested it is necessary to clean up and fumigate at longer or shorter intervals. These opera-tions are in themselves expensive, and the

loss is greatly augmented by necessary stoppage of the mill. Among the insecticides employed against this pest sulphur and bisulphid of carbon have been most prominent, but danger of fire is an objectionable feature with both. Besides, furnigation with these has never been wholly effective. Hydrocyanic acid gas was proposed tel years ago and some tests were mad-which did not prove entirely satisfactory Recently, however, this deadly gas had been more fully and carefully tested with

nost promising success.

The United States Department of The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular (Entomology 112) fully describing and illustrating the materials and methods to be employed. The chief danger of using this gas is its deadly character, and it must therefore be used with the greatest caution. But on account of its comparative cheapness and effectiveness "gassing" will probably take the place. assing" will probably take the place other methods in dealing with the



man who has delayed buying his Winter Overcoat. Our stock is replete with every new type of Overcost that's correct. And they fit .... \$18 to \$75

Winter Sack Suits . . \$18 to \$48 ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. -After his four hour conference at the White House General Wickersham and Secretary War Dickinson as companions, walking in Washington's speedway, walk began at 6 o'clock and lasted abhalf an hour.

# Shoomingaales LEX. TO 34 594 TO 6045

## The Store Is Possessed with the **Spirit of Christmas Giving**

In full holiday attire is every department of the Bloomingdale Stores Especially active have been the sections devoted to articles of utility. with the result that Bloomingdales is better than ever prepared to help the seeker for the gift practical.

TWO ATTRACTIVE GIFT HINTS WOMEN'S ITALIAN SILK VESTS, in white, beautifully made and daintily trimmed at the neck; all sizes of the regular \$2.50 \$1.59 WOMEN'S PURE THREAD SILK STOCKINGS-2,000 pairs in

white, black and colors, all sizes, at the wonderfully low 69c price, per pair, of ...... For your own benefit and for the sake of our painstaking, faithful employes, we earnestly request you to shop early in the month and

early in the day. Bloomingdales, Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

## Sample Shoes

Bargains in Small Sizes Over 3,000 pairs of high-grade Sample Boots and

Shoes for Men and Women, in Hundreds of Different Styles At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Boots (Sizes 4 & \$3.75 & \$4.75 Women's Low Shoes and Slippers \$2.75 & \$3.45

Sterling Baby Sets with straight handles-the first to be introduced; a new and practical present for the wee one. We have also a large selection of children's two and three piece sets in many beautiful patterns and at moderate prices. Cased in satin lined holly boxes, to please the little folks.

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